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HARGUINDEGUY SAYS NATION WILL NOT BOW TO U.S. PRESSURE

PY260347Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0253 GMT 26 Jul 78 PY

[Excerpt] Parana, 25 Jul--During a press conference held tonight, Interior Minister Gen Albano Eduardo Harguindeguy stated: "Nobody from outside is going to impose anything on Argentina." He added: "Argentina has a great national spirit. If some day we should have to show that we have this spirit and that we are capable of resisting any kind of pressure, then we will demonstrate how Argentines feel, think and act. As we have often repeated, the national reorganization plan seeks to establish a strong, stable, republican, representative and federal democracy." He then added: "Please, do not force us to hurry, because we do not want to play at democracy and return to cycles of weak civilian governments followed by strong military governments.

"We hope that when democracy does come about we will have absolute stability and, above all, a democracy which will allow all of us to continue being free men. That is, we hope that it will allow us to live within that democratic political system and that it will not be replaced by another regime which will only annul our freedom."

Continuing with his remarks on the subject, he added: "The democracy we have lived through has been very vulnerable. Democracy such as we have experienced throughout these 75 years had lost its vigor and other political systems, totalitarian ones obviously, have much more power than democracies and can easily cancel them out.

"We believe that the democratic system of government should be revitalized to give it sufficient antibodies and strength so that it will not succumb, as so many democracies have succumbed, to extremism. We can see this happening right now. More than one Western democracy is yielding to the extreme left or right."

Asked about the Eximbank's refusal to grant a loan for turbines for the binational Yacyreta-Apipe dam project, General Harguindeguy said: "In this case the loan was not denied to Argentina but to a U.S. company. If that company does not supply us with the turbines this will not prevent us from going ahead with this great project."

Regarding this, he pointed out that "other countries are able to provide them," citing the example of the Soviet Union, which builds the turbines for the Salto Grande Dam.

In commenting on the meeting held the day before by the Argentine-U.S. Chamber of Commerce, in which U.S. Ambassador Raul Castro also participated, Harguindeguy stated that he had then said: "The day that U.S. senators and congressmen receive information from responsible people and not from persons who should be serving long prison sentences here for crimes they have committed will be the day there will be a different image of Argentina in the United States."

With regard to the future of political groups, Minister Harguindeguy commented: "If the old parties adapt when the time comes to dictate the statute, and if they possess the necessary dynamics in their rank and file--and I believe that they could if they would open themselves up to youthful groups--then they will be able to adapt themselves to the new situation, or else a new party may emerge."

When asked if he would leave his post after 1 August, he answered: "Nobody has spoken to me about continuing my military career or about continuing in the Interior Ministry. Neither has anyone spoken to me about continuing as interior minister." He warned journalists that they "ought not hope to find a change after 1 August."

"I would say that the process will continue in another phase with respect to the president's powers, but do not expect a spectacular change because there is total and absolute continuity with the previous phase."

AIR FORCE COMMANDERS DISCUSS U.S. ARMS SUPPLY

PY2700057Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2130 GMT 26 Jul 78 PY

[Text of communique issued by air force command in Buenos Aires on 26 July]

[Text] The commander in chief of the air force today held a meeting of commanding officers, the chief of the general staff and chiefs of the joint general staff in the Condor Building, headquarters of the Argentine Air Force. The air force attache of the Argentine Embassy in the United States and the secretary general of the air force also attended the meeting. During the meeting they conducted a detailed analysis of relations between Argentina and the United States with respect to permits for the export of equipment for the air force, and any changes which may take place within the context of the Humphrey-Kennedy Amendment which will become effective on 1 October 1978.

The meeting began at 1230 and ended at 1530.

MONTONERO ARMY LEADER DISCUSSES STRATEGY IN INTERVIEW

LD2612257 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 16 Jul 78 pp 30, 31 LD

[Tullio Fazzolari report on undated interview 'in a European capital' with Montonero army Leader Horacio Alberto Mendizabal: "We Will Bring Down Videla by Bazooka Fire"]

[Text] He is the Argentine Army's most wanted man: 34-year-old Horacio Alberto Mendizabal, known also under the noms de guerre Hernan or Vasco, commander of the Montonero army (the active wing of the Peronist Montonero movement), directs the armed struggle against General Videla's dictatorial regime. We met him at a small hotel in a European capital. Dressed in his commander's uniform (dark blue trousers, light blue shirt with the Montonero army emblem on the collar--a silver crossed machinegun and spear--and chevrons on the shoulders), Mendizabal summarized the military operations carried out by his men. "About 1,000 operations since the 1976 coup," he said: "attacks, executions, sabotage, support for strife in the factories."

[Question] Which was the last spectacular Montonero operation?

[Answer] On 10 June we hit the Casa Rosada, Videla's presidential residence, with a bazooka. Once again, despite the world soccer championships and the regime's attempts to put over the image of a country without disorders or repression, our presence demonstrated that the military have not succeeded in annihilating the people's revolutionary forces.

[Question] The generals, however, claim to have crushed the guerrillas and dealt harsh blows to opposition movements like the ERP [People's Revolutionary Army] and the Montoneros themselves. In any event, many of your leaders have been killed, such as Julio Roque and Rosario Bettarin, and still others have been imprisoned....

[Answer] That is true. Hundreds of us have been killed. And even now the thousands of detainees in Argentine prisons include 300 men from the Montonero army. But all this was foreseen right from April 1976. Immediately after the coup we already knew that we would have to retreat to reorganize ourselves and that we would have to defend ourselves against attacks to prepare the conditions for the counteroffensive. The Montoneros were the only ones who upheld this position and it was obvious that they were bound to suffer serious losses.

[Question] What are the results of these 2 years of underground struggle? And above all, what targets do you intend to strike at in the future?

[Answer] We went from 300 actions in 1976 to nearly 600 in 1977, carrying out our operations with fewer men but over a wider area. The lack of "spectacular" strikes may have given the impression that we are weak. In reality, we have conserved our strength in this way. And we have gained new experience. For example, we have had to organize a clandestine logistics production line of our own, on which we have built 4,000 hand grenades, 1,500 gun shells, 250 mortars, 1,500 kilos of ammonal and 850 kilos of plastic explosive. Now we are in a position to launch a new offensive. We have already made six bazooka attacks on military installations, like that on the Casa Rosada. Our weapon is a Soviet-made RPG 7 bazooka.

[Question] In other words, the same model as the Palestinians use. How did you obtain it?

[Answer] I cannot reveal a military secret. In any case, I would like to add that we procure nearly all of our weapons ourselves, by taking them from the enemy.

[Question] Yet in two interviews granted to Italian newspapers Videla's colleagues accused you of being in touch with the Red Brigades....

[Answer] The Montonero army and the Montonero movement have no connection with the Red Brigades. In our view, armed struggle is a method which need only be used if the people are unable to express themselves freely. This is the case in Argentina, but not in Italy. And the Red Brigades, whether they mean to or not, are playing the reactionaries' game.

[Question] And what are your relations with Cuba?

[Answer] As a military organization we have no contacts with the Cuban Armed Forces. On the other hand, the Montonero party has relations with the Havana government. I am also convinced that Fidel Castro would offer hospitality to our political refugees. But I can say with equal certainty that there are no Montonero refugees in Cuba.

[Question] The Montoneros have always claimed to be self-sufficient, even from a financial viewpoint. Is this so even now, after the problems of 2 years in hiding?

[Answer] Yes, we have a great deal of money which enables us to finance our struggle and which we accumulated in the past by kidnaping. For example, the ransom for the Born brothers, two food industry magnates, brought $60 million into the Montonero movement's coffers.

[Question] But this happened 3 years ago....

[Answer] The money is still there. What is more, the inflation rate of 140 percent a year, which the government of Videla and his Economy Minister Martinez de Hoz are unable to control, has brought the dollar exchange rate up to 100,000 pesos. It is enough to multiply by 60 million. And then add on the other ransoms....

[Question] In this way the Montoneros can continue the armed struggle. But the Videla government claims that your actions are not supported by the masses....

[Answer] On the contrary, it is precisely in this field that we believe we have been most successful. In the early seventies when we were fighting against General Ongania and General Lanusse for Peron's return our following was mainly among students. Since 1977, however--thanks in part to the new, more widespread type of military operation--we have also had strong links with the workers movement. And factory by factory, conflict by conflict, we are taking part in the workers' struggle. We eliminate their enemies and organize their mobilization. And the government has been forced to grant 40-percent wage raises.

[Question] Pinochet in Chile was also forced to grant raises, but he is still in power. How do you intend to overthrow Videla's dictatorship? By bazooka fire, by international pressure or by political agreements in Argentina?

[Answer] At the moment the Montoneros are the only organized military force opposing the regime. But we realize that urban guerrilla warfare does not resolve everything. Our objective is political defeat for the dictatorship, the armed struggle serves only to accelerate the process.

[Question] Can Carter's stand on civil rights help in this respect?

[Answer] It is welcome, but I do not think it is enough to bring down a dictatorship. To achieve this the only decisive factor is the Argentine people.

[Question] Which political forces can agree with the Montoneros in this struggle? The Communist Party of Argentina, for example, has billed Videla as a sincere democrat....

[Answer] The Communists have always held antipopular positions. Moreover, they have neither electoral influence nor the strength to organize the resistance. On the other hand, many radicals are victims of the regime. But the Radical Party's attitude is inspired by silence, and silence is collaboration because if it does not attack the Videla regime it does not even help the opposition. You cannot rely on opportunist technocrats like former President Frondizi. This leaves only Oscar Alende's Intransigent Party and a number of Catholic sectors.

[Question] Moreover, the Montoneros are also Catholic in nature....

[Answer] And the Montonero army does in fact have its own chaplain, Father Jorge Adur.

[Question] And basically the whole Peronist movement is Catholic. Are the Montoneros still Peronists, despite Lopez Rega and Isabelita?

[Answer] Peronism is a complex phenomenon which incorporates different components. But above all it means a nationalist, revolutionary and antioligarchical policy. Lopez Rega has nothing to do with such a policy. But a large proportion of the Peronists now have the same ideas as us. Like former President Hector Campora, a man who enjoys great respect, who is faithful to Peron and to the peoples' interests....

[Question] Although you remain attached to your Peronist past you must nevertheless come to terms with the present, in other words, with the military. Is there a chance of your reaching an understanding with them?

[Answer] We have made a public proposal: We are prepared to negotiate with those soldiers who accept the Montoneros program but not with the present junta. And we have already had many responses to the appeal. [answer ends]

How will it all end? For the time being, what with nostalgia for Peronism and soldiers in search of a political space, the Montoneros' best ally would seem to be the bazooka.

FOREIGN MINISTER MONTES HOLDS TALKS IN VIENNA

For reportage on Foreign Minister Montes' 4-day visit to Austria before attending the Belgrade nonalined summit, including his denial that the purpose of the trip to Europe is aimed at purchsing arms, see Austria section of 26 July Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

CLARIN JOURNALIST KIDNAPED IN NEUQUEN

PY242057Y Buenos Aires HERALD in English 24 Jul 78 p 1 PY

[Text] Neuquen--A journalist of the CLARIN newspaper was kidnapped by nine men claiming to be members of the security forces in this city yesterday morning.

Enrique Esteban was taken together with his wife, who reappeared five hours later after being interrogated by the men. Esteban's wife said she did not know where she had been questioned but she was released by the men on National Route 22, near the city of Villa Regina in Rio Negro Province.

The couple were returning to their home in the neighbourhood of Alta Barda when nine men, who had been waiting for them in two cars, kidnapped Esteban and his wife, taking Esteban's car with them. The local authorities have not been able to trace either Esteban or his car, it was reported last night.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT FOR MICROWAVE SYSTEM--The Mendoza Government has signed an agreement with the National Communications Secretariat and the National Telecommunications Company for the construction of a microwave trunk circuit with 960 channels and 3 beams--for television, telephone and for reserve- all of them bidirectional, between Mendoza and General Alvear. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 25 Jul 78 PY]

EL DIARIO PROVIDES LATEST LIST OF NEW MINISTERS

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 25 Jul 78 p 1 PY

[Text] The Bolivian cabinet is made up as follows:

Foreign Relations	Ricardo Anaya
Interior	Lt Col Faustino Rico Toro
National Defense	Gen Angel Salmon
Planning and Coordination	Raul Lema Patino
Finance	Jorge Tamayo Ramos
Education	Hernando Garcia Vespa
Transportation and Communications	Alfredo Franco Guachalla
Industry and Commerce	Edwin Tapia
Labor	Jorge Burgoa
Mining and Metallurgy	Ismael Castro
Peasant Affairs	Lt Col Guillermo Escobar
Public Health	Oscar Roman
Urbanization and Housing	Gaston Moreira
Energy and Hydrocarbons	Jaime Larrazabal
Secretary General of the Presidency	Guillermo Bilbao la Vieja

[EL DIARIO, page 3, adds that the party affiliations of the civilian cabinet members are as follows: Anaya, Party of the Revolutionary Left; Lema Patino, National Revolutionary Movement [MNR]; Tamayo Ramos, MNR; Garcia Vespa, Bolivian Socialist Falange [FSB]; Franco Guachalla, FSB; Tapia, Barrientist; Burgoa, Barrientist; Castro, FSB; Larrazabal, independent; Roman, independent; Moreira, FSB; and Bilbao la Vieja, Barrientist.]

SOLDIERS REPORTED SLAIN IN GUERRILLA ATTACK

PY2[illegible]2Y La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 26 Jul 78 PY

[Text] Just moments ago official sources reported the appearance of an insurgent guerrilla group in the Yungas area of La Paz Department. During one of its first attacks the group took soldiers from the [word indistinct] regiment, headquartered in the town of Carama, as prisoners. The reports, which were also broadcast on Bolivian television, state that the guerrillas seized arms and prisoners who were probably soldiers, whom they then executed.

The reports on the appearance of a guerrilla group after more than 8 years--the last one in Teoponte--have still not been delivered to the media. It was unofficially announced today that the town of Coripata is the center of unrest attributed to peasant groups against changes in the cultivation of coca and other agricultural products. Coripata, the capital of the second section of the Province of Yungas in La Paz Department, is populated mainly by peasants and colonists. The reports on the appearance of a guerrilla column is really surprising since the area does not lend itself to that type of operation. However, the unofficial reports broadcast tonight by television state that there were armed conflicts and even executions. An official explanation may be issued during the next few hours.

NEW FOREIGN MINISTER URGES NATIONAL UNITY

PY2619l6Y La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 25 Jul 78 pp 1, 10 PY

[Text of speech by Bolivian Foreign Minister Ricardo Anaya, after being sworn in at Government House on 24 July]

[Text] Mr President: You have seen fit to ask our services at this time, which is one of our many critical moments due to the fact that we are a dependent and poorly developed country.

If we with profound sincerity contemplate the nature of our ills, perhaps we would be less severe in judging the defects of our superstructures and would feel better prepared to understand to what degree the behavior of peoples and government is due to real prevailing conditions.

We are here, Mr President, in answer to your call and the call made through you by the armed forces. We are convinced that it is an unavoidable patriotic duty to cooperate in the only political formula possible under the current circumstances because intransigent positions and attitudes of political forces would be fatal for Bolivia. We sincerely believe that intransigence will not produce any favorable results for the nation, not even for the faction which would like to remain intransigent.

Failures of official policies are due many times to the fact that leaders only govern for a sector of the population, ignoring the fact that only national unity can provide authority, durability and impulse to the common efforts of the leaders and the people to eliminate or at least diminish the harmful effects of dependency and backwardness.

We members of your cabinet are convinced, Mr President, that the course of national unity which you have just explained is revolutionary, because it speaks of unity and nationalism. The countries of the third world are currently experiencing a stage through which we must struggle in order to prevent pressures of different origins and tendencies from taking advantage of our weaknesses which aim to divide us. In this stage we must face the challenge to our ability to achieve development with our own efforts, with our own free determination as Bolivians. Under these conditions we must develop national pride, but we must prevent national or "nationalistic" campaigns from degenerating into demagogy, aggressiveness and isolationism, since what we need is sincerity, civilized dialog and cooperation, both here and abroad.

Let us not forget that the motto of national unity should be accompanied with unified effort, work and discipline and equality of sacrifice, so that all sectors of the population may contribute to a systematic, planned and deliberate process for the elimination of poverty, inequality, privilege, unemployment, sickness and illiteracy in order to achieve a better life in an environment of peace based on social justice.

Mr President, you have wisely pointed out the basic problems which your government must solve. Therefore, it is unnecessary to expand on this. We just want to emphasize that these solutions can be promoted, guided and organized by the public administration, but in order to have the necessary force and impulse they must be accompanied with persuasion, acceptance and evaluation of all sectors interested in national progress, of the private sector identified with this progress, of the working class and the people in general, whose participation in the process of development is essential.

We must be aware of the value of our mines, which have reached the processing and metallurgical stage, in order to get the best prices for these minerals. Along with recognizing the importance of other industrial sectors, both public and private, in order to strengthen a productive structure we must also strengthen our conviction of the importance of water as a factor of production, as essential as earth itself and as technology. Social and economic problems, even political problems, such as lack of productivity, small-holdings, lack of food and discontent would be solved if we watered the plains and valleys of the altiplano, because water is the source of life, health and well-being.

fresh water and also sea water. Yes, in order to face internal matters we need national unity, and perhaps we need it urgently in order to handle international affairs in general, particularly our return to the sea. We undoubtedly need unity of ideas based on historic reality. We should not ignore what this reality teaches us: that when settlements are imposed with an alleged pragmatism which does not provide the sense of reparation necessary in measures aimed at correcting an injustice, these settlements not only leave a bitter taste but are not very lasting.

A formula for peace, development and integration should be applied now in the Pacific conflict area, for the good of the region and the Americas, which have understood the significance of our maritime problem and have given us their encouragement.

In conclusion, Mr President, as proof of our gratitude for the trust you have placed in us, we would like to say that we will speak and work without resentment, suspicion and, above all, without demagogy, because we are convinced that demagogy has done a great deal of harm to our country. Following the guidelines you have pointed out we will continue to honor the good things which the government has done, without the vain urge to undermine it. We will correct what needs to be corrected and we will ask everyone, without favoring any sector, for their advice and help in order to better serve Bolivia.

We will do whatever is necessary to unite all Bolivians--civilians and military--in pursuit of the ideals of justice, progress and freedom. We will be guided by love of the fatherland and faith in the future.

NEW ARMED FORCES COMMANDERS ASSERT UNITY

PY261744Y La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 Jul 78 PY

[Text] The new army, air force and navy commanders asserted after they were sworn in by President Pereda that there is absolute unity within the armed forces. The new commanders agreed in their first official statement that there is solid unity at all levels and in all units of the armed institution. The army commander, Gen David Padilla, said in this connection that his new post is undoubtedly difficult but that he is determined to cooperate with the president. I feel certain, particularly as far as the army is concerned, that there is complete unity, he maintained, mentioning the Santa Cruz example of national unity. Regarding the commander in chief of the armed forces, he said that the situation of that post will be studied later. Gen Jose Antonio Sempertegui, who has been confirmed as air force commander, said that in his branch it is intended to continue all programs drawn up earlier. He also confirmed that in the air force there is the same complete unity as in the other forces. Rear Adm Moises Vasquez Sempertegui, the new navy commander, concluded by stating that he is in agreement with the line of the new government. We are of a nationalist leaning and we will work earnestly for the fatherland, he said.

VILLALPANDO CALLS FOR INCREASED MILITARY SOLIDARITY

PY261727Y La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 Jul 78 PY

[Excerpt] Gen Alfonso Villalpando, former army commander, has stated that it is necessary to strengthen the unity of the armed forces in order to face future internal problems. The high-ranking officer made these remarks after receiving the Condor of the Andes Order in the grade of grand officer, for services rendered to the tutelary institution of the fatherland and to the Bolivian people. He also stated that the armed forces at the present time need to maintain absolute calm.

MIR REJECTS PEREDA GOVERNMENT AS ANTIPOPULAR

PY251759Y La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 1130 GMT 25 Jul 78 PY

[Text] The Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] released an analysis of the present political situation last night. The MIR maintains that General Pereda Asbun's government is the result of an act of force committed against the explicit will of the people, who rejected Banzer's dictatorship and its continuance in the latest elections. The justification of extremism only exists in the sick mind of officialdom, the MIR adds, and the armed forces have again been used as a tool against the interests of the people. The MIR further says: The essentially antipopular nature of the regime is expressed through the numerous arrests which have taken place throughout the country and the outrages committed against the news media and the headquarters of labor organizations.

The MIR asserts that it will not cease working for the constitutionalization of the country; it will demand the holding of elections as soon as possible, so the people can express their will and the armed forces, led by sectors which are democratic and true to the institution, can begin their march to again join the people who sustain them.

ADRN DECLARATION DEMANDS NEW ELECTIONS

PY260324Y La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 25 Jul 78 PY

[Text] Victor Paz Estenssoro's faction of the National Revolutionary Movement [MNR] has demanded that Pereda's government hold general and direct elections within a year. The declaration released here in La Paz today is also signed by Walter Guevara's Authentic Revolutionary Party. The two parties, which had jointly participated in the 9 July elections, indicated that if this call is not answered we will have no other choice but to lead a struggle for the reestablishment of human rights.

The Democratic Alliance of National Revolution [ADRN] indicated that the new government has no popular support and that the results of the 9 July elections were manipulated to give the official candidate an approximate total of 50 percent.

The ADRN added that a huge fraud was required to change the vote count not only in some voting stations but in whole departments. As you will all recall the elections were annulled by the Electoral Court on 19 July, in response to pressure from opposition parties and a request by General Pereda himself.

The nine-page-long ADRN declaration indicated that the repudiation unleashed at General Pereda is aimed not so much at the man himself as at the military-political system which has prevailed in the country for the past 14 years. The ADRN explained Banzer's call for elections on 9 July as the result of the U.S. foreign policy which gave rise to this country's demand to replace dictatorships with democratic governments freely chosen by the people. The declaration added that the 9 July elections clearly showed that the people repudiated the continuation of the same power structure, contrary to forecasts of an easy Pereda victory. The ADRN reported that some union, political, student, peasant and women leaders were arrested recently and it charged General Pereda with installing a regime against the popular will. In installing his cabinet yesterday, General Pereda stated that his government is the result of popular support received at the annulled elections.

After analyzing the current economic situation and that of the past 14 years, during which there was only one civilian president, the ADRN indicated that from now on the nation would have to rely exclusively on income derived from its somewhat diminished exports.

With regard to the country's foreign situation, the ADRN pointed out that failure of the electoral process has given rise to a severe loss of national prestige abroad. This loss of prestige affects not only the armed forces--responsible for the uprising which put an end to democratic institutions--but the entire nation as well.

The ADRN warned the armed forces that should the course of a direct and secret vote be disregarded, the people might resort to violence to recover their right to choose their leaders. Should this occur it would endanger the structure of the armed forces and even the integrity of the nation. Among its conclusions the ADRN declaration stated that the armed forces should not present any candidates at the next elections, as the only way to remain neutral and to guarantee clean elections.

Genaro Flores' national confederation of peasants strongly criticized the coup d'etat which placed General Pereda in power and reported the arrest of several peasant leaders. The Bolivian peasants who are part of the national confederation of peasants wish to state our repudiation of the 21 July coup d'etat and its nefarious antinational policy. We wish to reassert our democratic vocation and our readiness to struggle for the constitutionalization of the country, together with truly representative political and union forces, stated the peasants' communique. The peasants confederation also reported the arrest of leaders (Dedo Roca) and (Constancio Quijo) in La Paz and [name indistinct] and (Eligio Ramirez) in Oruro.

The leader of the Bolivian Socialist Party, Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz, also demanded an immediate call for elections and rejected the legal status of the regime installed on 21 July. Marcelo Quiroga met with national and international journalists to whom he explained the attitude of his party toward the current political situation. He said that General Pereda's government is another result of the system which seeks the continuation of de facto regimes. He also said that the new government is illegal and that this is proven by the fact that the National Electoral Court had annulled the 9 July elections. Quiroga stated: The Bolivian people do not care who the new president is, either appointed or tolerated by the armed forces, since this only interests those who have participated in the race for bureaucratic posts and palace intrigues.

FRI PROCLAIMS OPPOSITION TO PEREDA GOVERNMENT

PY270145Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Jul 78 PY

[Text] The Revolutionary Front of the Left [FRI] has expressed its opposition to Gen Juan Pereda's policy and has promised to struggle alongside the working people for the recovery and expansion of democratic rights and freedoms. This political organization, made up of leftwing groups and presided over by Manuel Morales Davila, also promised to continue defending political freedom for all fronts and revolutionary parties plus full freedom and guarantees for unions and their democratically chosen leaders. The FRI also believes that Bolivian workers and people in general must join forces to attain an immediate call for general elections, taking into consideration changes in the electoral law proposed by the opposition parties.

SHIPPERS CALL FOR REPRISALS AGAINST U.S.

PY261358Y Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 25 Jul 78 p 19 PY

[Text] Lloyd Brasileiro has requested that the National Merchant Marine Superintendency withhold fiscal credits allowed against the finished goods tax and tax on movement of merchandise for Brazilian goods shipped on U.S.-flag vessels. This information was given yesterday by Jonas Correa da Costa Sobrinho, president of the LLoyd Brasileiro shipping company. He added that other Brazilian shippers to the United States--Netumar, Nacional and Frota Amazonica--support the adoption of that reprisal against the cutoff of EXIMBANK credit for shipments to Brazil [in Brazilian vessels] which will become effective on 31 July.

Sobrinho stated that, although the EXIMBANK decision does not economically hurt Brazil--as Finance Minister Simonsen said--it is "against us" politically, and this is the reason the Brazilian shiplines have asked Sunamam to cut off fiscal incentives on shipments of U.S.-bound Brazilian cargo on U.S. vessels.

According to sources in the maritime freight sector, EXIMBANK would have financed freight for Brazilian importers to the tune of about $50 million (approximately 1 billion cruzeiros) by year's end.

Maritime transport agreements now in force between the United States and Brazil carry an "equal access" clause, which guarantees that benefits extended by one country will be equally extended by the other country. In this case, the United States extended EXIMBANK credit for freight without discriminating as to nationalities (this credit will be suspended for Brazilian ships on 31 July) and Brazil extended fiscal incentives on freight in ships of either country (these incentives could be suspended for U.S. ships).

Should Sunamam cut off fiscal incentives on goods shipped in U.S. vessels, the Brazilian exporter to the United States will only receive full incentives (on goods value and freight cost) if he uses Brazilian ships. But if the exporter uses U.S. vessels, he will only be given an incentive on the FOB value of the goods. Therefore, should the Lloyd Brasileiro request to Sunaman be enforced, few Brazilian exporters will prefer to ship in U.S. vessels. Sunamam superintendent Manoel Abud did not say if he will implement the reprisal request by the Brazilian shiplines.

CUBANS CREATE DIFFICULTIES FOR BRAZILIAN FIRMS IN AFRICA

PY262117Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1700 GMT 26 Jul 78 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 26 Jul--Cuban military advisers who cooperate with the governments of Angola and Mozambique are creating a number of difficulties and obstacles for Brazilian companies which operate in those African countries.

A report to this effect was made by representatives of the main Brazilian companies which operate in those two (?former) Portuguese colonies. A spokesman for the Brazilian Foreign Ministry had stated that although these charges "cause concern," the Brazilian Government hopes to maintain good relations with Angola and Mozambique.

ARENA, MDB BOTH FACE MAJOR DIFFICULTIES

FY262156Y Florianopolis Radio Diario da Manha in Portuguese 1520 GMT 26 Jul 78 FY

[Commentary from the newspaper FOLHA DA MANHA published in Sao Paulo]

[Text] Although the movement of pieces on our complicated political chessboard continues, let us admit that the two players are facing real pickles, not those made from cucumbers which--according to Finance Minister Mario Henrique Simonsen, cause inflation--but those which can cause a political impasse.

Both the National Renewal Alliance [ARENA] and the Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB] are facing real challenges. ARENA congressmen are being pressed by the Montoro amendment, which proposes the restoration of direct elections for governors, vice governors and senators as early as this year. Opposition leaders insist that true, democratic ARENA congressmen who strictly observe their ARENA program will vote for the amendment. Other ARENA members are defending themselves as best they can, claiming for instance that the Montoro amendment is untimely because governors and vice governors were already nominated.

The MDB seems to have entered a cold front and internal disagreements seem to have intensified. The front supports the restoration of the state of law in the country but it will have to nominate a presidential candidate. However, some opposition leaders have categorically rejected this idea. Some believe there are chances to obtain some of the 129 votes ARENA has in the electoral college in excess of MDB votes. Someone in Parana State [MDB Senator Leite Chaves] has even launched the candidacy of Gen Euler Bentes Monteiro as the MDB presidential candidate.

The very nomination of a military candidate by the MDB is considered contradictory. Councilman (Luiz Vicente Dutra), of the ARENA branch in Porto Alegre, said that the MDB is visiting barracks to attract military officers. This very impression is probably shared by many MDB members, but they do not have the courage to express it.

DEPUTY VIEWS NOVEMBER ELECTIONS AS IMPORTANT

FY261857Y Florianopolis Radio Diario da Manha in Portuguese 1515 GMT 26 Jul 78 FY

[Text] Deputy Celio Borja [National Renewal Alliance, ARENA], former president of the Chamber of Deputies, believes that the 15 November elections are much more important than the institutional reforms now under consideration by the National Congress. To him the elections constitute the basis for the second phase of the reforms, including the approval of complementary and ordinary laws.

According to Deputy Borja, only 20 percent of the Brazilian population is interested in political reform, while the rest of the population is more concerned about immediate and objective problems. Celio Borja believes that it is too soon to make any estimations about the November elections, although he thinks that ARENA will hold the majority in the Chamber of Deputies.

BRIEFS

SECURITY TIGHTENED AGAINST NAZIS--The public security secretariat of Rio Grande do Sul has set up a special system of police protection for Jewish organizations in Porto Alegre. This is intended to stop the repetition of attacks by Nazi sympathizers. As of yesterday, police cars are patrolling more frequently the Bomfin neighborhood, where the Jewish community lives in Porto Alegre. [Sao Paulo Cadeia Verde Amarela in Portuguese 1000 GMT 26 Jul 78 FY]

MATTHEI DENIES THAT COLONELS HAVE RESIGNED

FY261523Y Santiago Chile Radio Mineria Network in Spanish 1030 GMT 26 Jul 78 FY

[Excerpt] The new commander of the air force and member of the military junta, Gen Fernando Matthei, has confirmed that 19 air force generals have retired, including Gen Gustavo Leigh, former commander of the air force.

General Matthei said, however, that the air force will actually come out of this crisis stronger. He also denied that some air force colonels have resigned and emphasized that the air force is united. In his first contact with the national and foreign press, General Matthei indicated that three brigadier generals will be promoted to major general, but he did not reveal their names.

When Matthei confirmed the resignations submitted by 10 generals, in addition to the retirement of another 9 ordered by the executive branch, he said that their resignations were an act of loyalty to General Leigh. Matthei said that he could have overcome these divisions but he did not make an effort because he respected the reason for these officers acting in that manner.

GOVERNMENT REJECTS WASHINGTON STAR REPORT

FY270053Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2225 GMT 26 Jul 78 FY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 26 Jul--Today, Wednesday, the Chilean presidential press secretariat stated that reports from the U.S. paper the Washington STAR were "absurd speculations." The Washington STAR predicted the "imminent fall of the military junta" and stated that the massive resignation of generals from the air force "is an obvious sign of the immediate collapse" of the Santiago government. The official source from the Javier Portales Palace stated that these rumors are designed "to confuse national public opinion and reflect absolute ignorance of the real situation."

EL MERCURIO AGREES WITH GENERAL LEIGH'S DISMISSAL

FY262103Y Santiago Chile EL MERCURIO in Spanish 25 Jul 78 p 3 FY

[Editorial: "The Unity of the Regime"]

[Text] With the use of the powers which Law No 527 of 1974 confers on the government junta and with the naming of Gen Fernando Matthei Aubel as commander of the air force and as a member of the junta, the political crisis which compromised the harmony of the government has been resolved.

In effect, Gen Gustavo Leigh Guzman's remarks to the press provoked the already known reaction of the ministers, which in turn was countered by the general, thus making it evident that there was deep disagreement within the government.

The junta has declared that Leigh absolutely cannot exercise his post; this was done on the basis of Law No 527. This law clearly indicates inability as one of the causes for replacing someone as a member of the junta and gives the other members exclusive power of declaring whether or not the inability is absolute in case there is any doubt about the matter. On this basis the junta dismissed Leigh and named Matthei as his replacement.

Certainly the action was severe, but in adopting it the junta has sought to save the regime's unity and to insure the quick renewal of the normal activities of the government and the armed forces.

This decision does not contain--as has been believed--a threat to the right of dissent and it does not signify a step backward by the regime on the road of liberation it is following. It should be remembered that in this case there were not only disagreements and different points of view which have been expressed freely within the junta but that one of its members has publicly and openly stated his disagreement through national and foreign media, leaving the impression that the military regime was divided. The seriousness of the crisis thus does not consist of the difference of opinions regarding specific questions, but rather the public statement of a general position of opposition which does not contribute to the solidarity which should exist among the members of a government, whether civilian or military. Governments allow internal debate, but they cannot risk appearing divided before the public at home and abroad. The country and the air force owe much to General Leigh, so both the crisis and its solution are painful. It is to be much regretted that it has not been possible to find points of harmony during the time which has passed since the emergence of the first disagreements, which would have permitted an advance without setbacks toward the objectives of 11 September. The fact is that the junta has had to face the problem and find the solutions which are the least harmful under the present circumstances.

Gen Fernando Matthei is now air force commander and member of the government junta; he has held the post of health minister with much distinction and has behind him a brilliant professional career in that institution. After having gained prestige as a flyer he further increased his reputation in the civilian sphere during his performance as a minister. From the political and military points of view, General Matthei's appointment is a wise choice because it guarantees the continued effectiveness of the Chilean Air Force [FACH] and restores the unity in the junta.

General Leigh's patriotism, gentlemanliness and honesty are as well-known as the merits of the eight distinguished FACH generals who have to leave the institution together with him. In the armed forces it is the rule that men sacrifice themselves for the cause and the organization they serve. The sacrifice is still more justified in this case because it is a question of strengthening the unity of the regime which was born on 11 September 1973 for the purpose of rebuilding the country morally and materially, preventing an easy return to practices which led to the failure of our democracy.

The citizens have calmly observed these events, aware of the depth of the crisis and the drastic methods which have been used to overcome it. We should now look ahead and continue the institutionalization efforts undertaken by the government so that they can be carried out in a climate of harmony and cooperation among the commands of the armed and police forces.

NEW AIR FORCE ASSIGNMENTS DETAILED

FY270215Y Santiago Chile EL MERCURIO in Spanish 25 Jul 78 p 10 FY

[Excerpt] Col Julio Tapia Folk has been retired by presidential order. The resolution promoting Lt Col Enrique Montero Marx, current Interior Ministry under secretary, to the rank of colonel is now going through official channels.

A report will be released today on the situation of the following brigadier generals, whose posts were occupied by other officers whose names were included in the official assignements: Brig Gen Enrique Ruiz (commander of the 5th Wing, Puerto Montt and intendant of 10th Region); Brig Gen Rodolfo Martinez, commander of the 3d Wing, Punta Arenas); Brig Gen Rene Quezada M. (commander of the 1st Wing, Antofagasta); Brig Gen Julio R. Schnetier, (FACH chief in Iquique, commander of the 4th Wing); Brig Gen Sergio Sanhueza (engineering and maintenance director); Brig Gen Guillermo Kaempfer (intelligence director); Brig Gen Alberto Spoerer (health director); Brig Gen Hernan del Rio (communications and electronics director); Brig Gen Manuel Soto P. (accounting director); and Brig Gen Carlos Jimenez (FACH auditor general).

The list of colonels promoted to brigadier general was released yesterday at 2020, as ordered by Gen Fernando Matthei, commander in chief of the air force.

The following colonels were promoted to brigadier general: Juan Pablo Gonzalez, Carlos Desgroux, Jorge Rojas Carrasco, Mario Lopez Tobar, Pablo Saldias Maripangue, Romulo Opazo Brull, Nelson Sepulveda Brito, Guillermo Sandoval Velasquez and Sergio Pineiro Correa.

General Matthei also ordered the following assignments:

At the air force high command, departments and units: Chief of the Air Force General Staff: Brig Gen Javier Lopetegui Torres; Commander of the Combat Command: Brig Gen Juan Pablo Gonzalez Gonzalez; combat commander: Col Raul Vargas del Campo; Commander of the Logistics Command: Brig Gen Carlos Desgroux Camus; Chief of Staff of the Logistics Command: Lt Col Luis Puebla Leiva; aeronautics director: Brig Gen Jorge Rojas Carrasco; (acting): Col Luis Munoz S. de T.; general personnel director: Brig Gen Mario Lopez Tobar; (acting): Col Sergio Lenares Urzua; operations director: Brig Gen Pablo Saldias Maripangue; (acting): Col Daniel Reveco Valenzuela; intelligence director: Col Vicente Rodriguez Bustos; (acting): Col Rene Miranda Buitano; instructions director: Brig Gen Guillermo Sandoval Velasquez; (acting): Col Luis Rojas Flores; communications and electronics director: Col Jorge Alicera Carrasco; accounting director: Col Raul Martinez Labra; engineering and maintenance director: Col Fritz Dreyer Hansen; health director: Col Antonio Yuri Padua; Air Force Auditor General: Col Enrique Montero Marx; Commander of the 1st Wing: Brig Gen Romulo Opazo Brull; (acting): Col Leopoldo Porras Zuniga; Commander of the 2d Wing: Col Hector Delgado Vargas; Commander of the 3d Wing: Brig Gen Nelson Sepulveda Brito; (acting): Lt Col Ramon Caceres Jorquera; Commander of the 4th Wing: Brig Gen Sergio Pineiro Correa; (acting): Col Mario Silva Penailillo; Commander of the 5th Wing (acting): Col Osvaldo Verdugo Casanova; Commander of the Air Force War Academy: Col Sergio Contardo Flores; Commander of the Air Force Garrison El Bosque (acting): Col Sergio Lizasoain Mitrano; air force school director: (acting): Lt Col Pedro Quinteros Sprovera; director of the school of specialties (Escuela de Especialidades]: Col Luis Rojas Flores; commander of the substitute maintenance wing: Lt Col Alejandro Vargas Berenguer; commander of the substitute supply wing: Lt Col Juan Acuna Quezada; director of the aeronautics polytechnical school: Col Edgard Cevalloas Jones; head of public relations: Col Alberto Echazu Collao; chief of the supply department of the Logistics Command: Col Carlos Acuna Morales; chief of the social well-being service: Col Carlos Martinez Stagono.

POVEDA BURBANO REAFFIRMS STAND ON RESPECTING ELECTIONS

PA2615452 Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 1255 GMT 26 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Adm Alfredo Poveda Burbano, president of the Ecuadorean Supreme Council of Government, has said that the presidential elections of 16 July are palpable proof of the sincerity of the government's commitment to the people.

The armed forces, he said in Guayaquil, are proud of having given the people the opportunity to exercise political power and for this reason will respect the people's will, abide by the law and listen to the nation's demands just as they respect themselves and abide by their own laws.

The following is a summary of what Poveda said, according to our correspondent, Bernardo Morales:

The president of the Supreme Council of Government, Adm Alfredo Poveda Burbano, said that the armed forces have provided an example of honesty in implementing the system for return to a constitutional status by conducting the cleanest electoral process in the history of Ecuador, and they reaffirm their decision to respect the people's will and to contribute with all their determination and patriotism to the progress of the Ecuadorean nation.

The chief of the military triumvirate went on to say that [words indistinct] the best reply to unfair attacks, unfounded doubts and ill-intentioned interpretations which are frequently spread.

Poveda spoke for the second time on the occasion of the solemn session held by the Guayaquil Municipality in celebration of another anniversary of the founding of the city. In this speech the president of the Supreme Council of Government paid his respects to the city, which he called the soul of progress and the vanguard of the high and noble causes of the fatherland.

He said that the armed forces are proud to have given the country the opportunity to exercise the greatest political power and for this reason they will respect the people's will, abide by the law and listen to national demands just as they respect themselves and abide by their own laws.

ELECTION RESULTS TO BE ANNOUNCED IN 46 DAYS

PA2622412 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Jul 78 PA

[Text] The president of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal has announced in Quito that the tribunal will respect the decision of the people as expressed at the polls on 16 July. The president of the tribunal, Jose Baquero de la Calle, made the statement in reply to comments made by the political parties criticizing the tribunal for not yet having officially announced the final results of the 16 July elections, in this era of modern computers. The Supreme Electoral Tribunal has established a deadline of 46 days, beginning yesterday, for concluding the final vote count and announcing the final official results. Up to now the unofficial returns show Concentration of Popular Forces candidate Jaime Roldos Aguilera as the winner, while the Ecuadorean rightist candidate Sixto Duran Ballen is in second place. Jaime Roldos Aguilera is a center leftist who has offered to lead an administration advocating the social changes that the Ecuadorean people need.

WORK CONTINUES ON DRAFTING OF ASSEMBLY REGULATIONS

PY261428Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 26 Jul 78 PY

[Text] The multiparty commission today prepared 12 of the approximately 30 articles of the Constituent Assembly's internal regulations. This report was released by the president of the commission, (Luis Alberto Sanchez).

Among other particles, it was established that if a representative engages in unjustified misdemeanors, will be suspended for 30 days without pay. Another article establishes that the absolute majority will have 51 representatives and the ordinary majority [presumably of the quorum] 34 representatives.

The 3-hour session of the multiparty commission took place today at the Senate library. Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, president of the preparatory board, said that the last session of the Constituent Assembly preparatory board, which will elect the leadership, will take place on Thursday--not tomorrow as originally scheduled. The internal regulation will also be released that day.

Haya de la Torre said that tomorrow there will be no session, which is why the representative have not yet been called. He also said that the board is actively working with the commission and representatives of all political groups contributing ideas and plans.

(Alan Garcia), the president's secretary, said that the official agenda for the installation of the Constituent Assembly, to be held on 21 August, will be known either tomorrow or early Thursday.

COMMUNIST PARTY PLEASED WITH ELECTION RESULTS

PA260301Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0122 GMT 26 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 25 Jul (AFP)--The elections for a Constituent Assembly in June "demonstrated that the Peruvian Communist Party [PCP] has grown considerably," according to a statement issued today by the national plenum of that party, which obtained 207,000 votes, 6 percent of the total, in the recent elections. This total gave the orthodox Communist Party six representatives in the 100-member Constituent Assembly.

The PCP plenum decided to direct its political struggle "against the oligarchy, the imperialists and their allies," and said that this struggle will be waged within and outside the Assembly. According to the document published at the end of the PCP deliberations, "the oligarchy and imperialists have redoubled their assault, adopting new forms which are expressed in the various maneuvers of the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance, the Popular Christian Party and other reactionary forces."

Victor Haya de la Torre's Aprist Party won the elections with 1.1 million votes (37 representatives), while the Popular Christian Party headed by Luis Bedoya came in second with 835,000 votes (25 representatives). The PCP plenum expressed the opinion that despite their various limitations and their lack of experience in electoral campaigns, the communists worked well in the period preceding the elections.

PRESIDENT PEREZ EXPLAINS THIRD WORLD POLICY

PA2703122Y Caracas Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1234 GMT 26 Jul 78 PA

[News conference by Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez in Paramaribo, Surinam, on 25 July]

[Excerpts] Paramaribo, 25 Jul (VENPRES)--[Question] What are the possibilities of improving cultural exchange between Surinam and Venezuela and how is this cultural exchange going to be carried out?

[Answer] The new, non-Spanish-speaking nations and Latin American Spanish-speaking countries are currently having difficulties. New nations of Dutch, English or French origin would be making a mistake in giving up their language because it is part of their culture. However, it would be just as bad if we did not make any effort to overcome the language barrier. For this purpose, we feel that Spanish-speaking countries must cooperate in establishing study centers for Spanish in the new countries so that it may become their second language. Venezuela is going to have the honor of building here the Andres Bello Center with sufficient economic and technological resources not only to teach Spanish, but also to introduce in Surinam some aspects of our culture and to establish an exchange of cultural values.

[Question] How does Venezuela manage to maintain two positions in its international policy? On the one hand it seeks an oil price increase, and on the other it tries to help developing countries like Surinam.

[Answer] This is a very important question and I appreciate it. OPEC has been slandered by the industrialized countries. They control the world's most important news media and, through it, they are trying to create a division between Third World countries that produce oil and those that do not have oil. It was precisely the fuel crisis which gave the Third World decisionmaking power. It used to be the big powers which made all the decisions, but now oil--a source of energy which promotes progress in the world--is primarily in the hands of Third World countries. We are now the ones unilaterally setting the prices. However, we are not setting up a monopoly to try to take advantage by speculating with a scarce product. We are trying to show the industrialized countries the injustice they commit when they degrade and bring down the prices of our raw materials and, in turn, continue increasing the prices of the products they manufacture, their capital goods and technology.

The big industrialized countries have carried out the so-called North-South dialog with the developing countries because of their interest in oil. We have said that we are interested in increasing oil prices if we can establish an economic system in the world which is more equitable and more just and which places the same value on raw materials as on the work of men from developed countries. This is basically the policy we wish to carry out. In other words, we wish to establish a balance between the price of bauxite and the price of products we buy from industrialized countries. The same is true for rice, coffee, iron and all the raw materials we produce.

I still have to answer a portion of the question. Although it is true that the oil situation is forcing the industrialized countries to think about the need for creating a new and just international economic system, we also have the problem suffered by the developing countries as a result of oil price increases. However, the problem is not in decreasing the price of oil, but in obtaining better prices for products of developing countries so that they can buy oil at the current price.

On the other hand, it is necessary for industrialized countries and OPEC to create an economic cooperation system to aid non-oil-producing countries in their development and buying capacity so that they can promote their rich resources. This is our position.

STRIKING DOCTORS DENY POLITICAL CONNECTIONS

PA261404Y Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0400 GMT 26 Jul 78 PA

[Interview with unidentified member of National Federation of Residents and Interns during striking doctors' meeting at Ateneo de Ciencias in Panama City--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Does this strike have any type of political support from any group that might take advantage of it? There are rumors that this movement is backed by a political group. What do you have to say about this?

[Answer] In the name of the National Federation of Residents and Interns, we would like to address this issue. This is not the first time that it has come up. So far, no party connections have been found in our movement. The residents and interms began this action for higher wages at 1700 on 20 July in view of deadlocked negotiations between our representatives and ministerial authorities. At all times we have carried on dignified and cordial talks at the negotiating table. Since 5 days have passed, we have been forced to form a national medical negotiating committee. Despite this, a reply [to our demands] has not been found.

In today's meeting with the minister dignified talks were held. We believe that a favorable position has been reached and that a true dialog has been opened between the national negotiating committee, of which I am a member, and the ministerial authorities. I repeat, there is no type of party or political link with us or any other sectors of the national negotiating team.

LA REPUBLICA COUNCILS TORRIJOS

PA252232Y Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 24 Jul 78 pp 7A, 4A PA

["Centelleos" column by Ramon A. Dorado: "The Best Strategy"]

[Text] Almost 10 years after the military coup which started the present process--which has climaxed with the signing of the Torrijos-Carter treaties--we see the dedicated champion of revindication facing a crossroads in his future as government leader. The political opening has marked the beginning of vociferous participation by all the political sectors existing before 10 October 1968 and has resulted in the activity we now see.

Torrijos should stick to a strategy which will permit him to face his enemies without yielding to the pressure exerted on Latin America by President Carter, who has today adopted the role of redeemer; or better yet, interventionist influenced by present-day realities. Our chief of government should act with the greatest prudence. That is what he is trying to do in his travels from one part of the country to the other.

A deteriorated economy and the interference of opposition politicians create circumstances for possible convulsions. Added to this is the intransigence noticeable in certain groups, the latent unrest in university circles and other serious social problems known to all.

General Torrijos should guide his government work along the paths of the Panamanian truth to prevent it from being distorted by personal ambitions expressed within the context of reported ideologies which nobody trusts. As the military man he is, Torrijos should know that the best strategy to follow is to be in front of the enemy, attacking the flanks until the enemy is weakened.

And, if possible, to win allies which will permit him to achieve the objective without detracting from the primary goal, which is the people's highest interests, even though this may entail the elimination of certain interests which in the long run could do him untold damage. [sentence as published]

I know too much about Panamanian politics to be misled. It is possible that a conspiracy already exists. Who are they? What means do they have at their disposal? I do not know, but all I predict in this column might come true. A truth which I am coining is: In politics, a timely offer is worth more than a disappointing situation.

HIGH-LEVEL COMMISSION TO INCLUDE AGRARIAN PARTY

PA260243Y Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 25 Jul 78 PA

[Text] The Agrarian Labor Party, one of the four political groups which obtained enough votes to remain active under the annulled electoral code that prevailed before 1968, last night became the second of four political organizations to accept an invitation extended by the national government to form part of a high-level commission that will study the new structure of political parties. The National Liberal Party has already accepted this invitation.

The general secretariat of the Agrarian Labor Party today released a communique announcing its participation in the high-level commission on the condition that the government be prepared to talk in terms of equality and with respect for the opinions and political concepts of all sectors involved in the nation's destiny. The communique also states that the commission should be directed toward the acknowledgment that the party system is a fundamental institution in the democratic life of our nation, since a precondition for dialog is a broadening of the guarantees for the exercise of public freedoms, which is necessary for honest and constructive political activity.

In recognition of freedom of expression, the communique also says that the national government must maintain freedom of information to allow the citizenry to have an accurate idea of the evolution of the propositions and reforms required for the formal exercise of democracy.

Finally, the communique says that the party will participate in the formulation of the guidelines that will regulate the existence and the functioning of political parties, based on the premise that after a detailed examination of the points of conflict, it is necessary and urgent to carry out more profound changes in the political institutions established by the Constitution of 1972 to permit the democratic system to be fully implemented.

STUDENT MOVEMENT PROTESTS UNIVERSITY ACTIONS

PA261920Y Panama City Radio Hogar in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Jul 78 PA

[Excerpts] The incidents which occurred at the university campus on Wednesday 14 June, caused the death of two Panamanian youths, Jorge Camacho and Demostenes Rodriguez. One of these was a university student. These students were shot to death and this is a fact which an honest and responsible student directorate cannot ignore or allow it to be played down because of the importance it has had, and will have, on the student movement, the university family and the nation in general.

This cannot be otherwise because these deaths were the result of the vandalistic and gangster practices of a specific sector in the student movement.

This sector, supported by the government, is led by the Federation of Panamanian Students, The University Reform Front and the University Anti-Imperialist Front. It has carried on its activities in spite of the many protests presented by students, teachers and parents to university and high school officials, to high Education Ministry officials and even to high-ranking national authorities. These charges have been met only with indifference.

The time during which the university was closed down has been too long and its opening, accompanied with a new regulations, clearly shows that the goals of the national government --the militarization of the university--are evident in the fact that regulations for university life were drafted without consulting the students. Also, all types of information media are being used to impose the government's positions while the community is deprived of the opportunity to listen to independent student voices.

The university students have felt great concern over the unexpected appearance, on Thursday and Friday, of a large number of new students which had never been seen before on the campus or in the classrooms. The offices of student associations have been broken into and large amounts of materials and funds which were obtained by the joint effort of students have disappeared, causing hardship for some students.

The student movement, and the community in general, are still ignorant, 41 days after the murder of Jorge Camacho and Demostenes Rodriguez, of the results of the investigation into these crimes. The slow march of the investigations has sowed among the students and the people serious doubts regarding its validity. If there is real determination to solve the university's problems, they should be confronted within the general concept of the national university; otherwise it will be useless to draft regulations for the university while the government authorities continue to support and finance student groups and apply repressive and threatening policies against high school students and teachers. There should also be a halt to the censorship of the mass communications media and to the restriction of democratic activities in the country in general.

We in turn have made, and shall continue to make, appeals to the students, student organizations and independent political groups urging that we overcome our petty differences and build an iron-bound student union and defend our rights to dissent and express our opinions and to act without military restrictions. In this manner we shall show the students, the university authorities and the community as a whole that the Independent Student Movement is serious, responsible, noble and honest in contrast with the progovernment student movement noted for its corruption, vandalism and gangsterism.

The repairs and improvements made to the campus are no conquest since they are old student movement goals. The problems of the parking lots, laboratories, lack of materials, classrooms and equipment and academic improvements have been student movement banners for many years but now they are being presented as achievements of the university officials.

If this continues, the responsibility will fall on those who, being aware of the real causes of the problem, have preferred to ignore it and allow the problem to become more acute so that in the future whatever happens will be blamed on the counterrevolution and the oligarchic parties. We believe that these statements are an important part of the reply which the student leadership is compelled to give to the present situation in order to seek the normal development of activities within the national university.

BELIZE

MINISTER OF STATE REBUKED BY UK GOVERNMENT

FL252150Y Belize City THE REPORTER in English 23 Jul 78 p 1 FL

[Text] In London this week Belize's erstwhile minister of state, Attorney General Mr. Assad Shoman was told bluntly that it is the United Kingdom Government and not the premier's or the attorney general's office that is responsible for the management of Belize's foreign affairs.

The rebuke came after Shoman was summoned to London to discuss legal aspects of the attorney general's ministry.

Four years ago Premier Price began the erosion of the governors' powers by persuading Gov. Posnett to amend the letters patent of the Constitution to allow the Belize Government to sign the articles of agreement on Caricom.

Since then Price had embarked on a full-scale internationalization, sharing foreign affairs duties between himself, the attorney general who is not an elected representative and the so-called ambassador to the Caribbean.

The road to internationalization under the tutelage of left-leaning Assad Shoman has led to a strong third world alignment and a dangerous flirtation with Marxist socialism abroad and the neglect of utilities, infrastructure and law enforcement at home.

COSTA RICA

INTERIOR MINISTER ON REPORTED GUERRILLA TRAINING CAMP

PA270255Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Costa Rican Interior Minister Juan Jose Echeverria has said that he has no reports regarding an alleged guerrilla training camp on property owned by the Coronel Kautz family in Los Chiles. Reports of such a camp were made by a Nicaraguan peasant to NOVEDADES newspaper, which is owned by General Somoza. The peasant said that a guerrilla training camp operates in Las Brisas and that Costa Ricans, Nicaraguans and Cubans are trained there.

The minister said that in the past a guerrilla training camp had operated on the Coronel Kautz farm, but no reports of its continued operation have been received.

EL SALVADOR

SECURITY FORCES DISCOVER SUBVERSIVE PLOT

PA270152Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0119 GMT 27 Jul 78 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 26 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Salvadoran security forces tonight announced the discovery of an extensive subversive plot that was to be implemented tomorrow with partial strikes in several firms and simultaneous armed clashes. Security spokesmen pointed out that documents recently found during raids on several residences in the capital and elsewhere in the country revealed the terrorist plans.

The archbishop of San Salvador, Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero y Galdames, is reportedly to be seriously involved in drafting the operation which, according to official sources, was designed to bring destruction to the social and economic sectors of El Salvador.

According to the documents, Monsignor Romero had been holding talks with the underground organization known as "National Resistance" (RN) to cooperate in the program to bring unrest to the Salvadoran community.

Also included in the plan was an indefinite general strike scheduled to start after the national festivities held in this capital 1-6 August. The authorities said they were ready to counter the action planned by the various extreme leftwing groups to safeguard the tranquillity and security of the country.

Finally, it was reported that the active extreme leftwing groups will insist on the release of political prisoners and the derogation of the law on the guarantee and defense of public order in order to create a negative image of El Salvador abroad.

GUATEMALA

INFORMATION SOUGHT ON EMBASSY ATTACK IN SAN SALVADOR

PA261503Y Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa Network in Spanish 1220 GMT 26 Jul 78 PA

[Text] The Guatemalan Foreign Ministry has asked Carlos Lemus Gallardo, Guatemalan ambassador to El Salvador, for a full report on the terrorist attack staged by unidentified persons on the Guatemalan diplomatic mission in San Salvador. The Guatemalan Government would like to know the reason for the attack, which caused some damage to the building but no casualties among mission personnel. So far, several clandestine organizations in El Salvador have claimed responsibility for the attack.

NICARAGUA

PEASANT REPORTS GUERRILLA CAMP IN COSTA RICA

PA262014Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1840 GMT 26 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 26 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Roberto Tejada Cuadra, a peasant captured by the Nicaraguan National Guard, has reported that Cubans, Costa Ricans and Nicaraguans are training in Costa Rica for insurrection in Nicaragua. Tejada Cuadra was arrested near the city of San Carlos near the Costa Rican border. He disclosed the existence of a guerrilla training camp on the other side of the border.

According to Tejada Cuadra's statements, which appeared today in the semiofficial NOVEDADES newspaper, the guerrilla training school is on "Las Brisas" farm owned by Nicaraguan opposition leaders Carlos and Luis Coronel Kautz, who were involved in the attack staged by the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) against San Carlos last October, and who fled to Costa Rica.

The peasant added that Costa Rican and Nicaraguan peasants and some foreigners, including some Cubans, are taught to handle arms in Las Brisas. He added that he was recruited last April by "Chop" who said he belonged to the FSLN's "tercerista" faction while he was working in the "Isla Grande" farm close to the southern border. "When I found out that I was tricked when recruited, I deserted as did other Costa Rican peasants," Cuadra said.

NOVEDADES emphasized "the use of Costa Rican territory by the Coronel Kautz brothers for their subversive activities against Nicaragua. Our authorities know about the existence of this camp."

Last weekend military posts in the small towns of Los Sabalos and El Castillo were attacked by Sandinists from Costa Rican territory, the official Nicaraguan Army report said. The attacks left a toll of two dead, included one military, and six wounded civilians.

So far President Somoza's government has not presented an official protest to the Costa Rican Government which, for its part, announced redoubled vigilance at the border to control the activities of persons opposing the Nicaraguan regime.

PAPER SEES CUBA PREPARING FOR MASSIVE INFILTRATION

PA211558Y Managua NOVEDADES in Spanish 18 Jul 78 pp 3, 31 PA

[Article by Luis Manuel Martinez R.]

[Text] Mexican and Costa Rican intelligence services confirmed last night that the operation for the massive infiltration of Nicaragua that Fidel Castro's regime is currently preparing has now entered its final stages. Gen Senen Casas Regueiro is the operation's military coordinator. Training was carried out at the Minas de Frio school located in the mountainous area near Sierra Maestra in the easternmost Cuban province.

Col Pedro Rodriguez Peralta, who organized the communist guerrillas that occupied Angola, met with Plutarco Elias Hernandez Sancho in the San Jose penitentiary in Costa Rica a few days before the latter was pardoned to explain the plan to him, as well as its ramifications concerning Mexican territory.

According to Rodriguez Peralta, between 500 and 600 guerrillas specialized in commando attacks, demolition, arson and sabotage will enter Nicaragua in groups of 20 by 15 August.

Once released, Plutarco Elias Hernandez left for Mexico City where on several occasions he met with Chilean Volodia Teitelboim, a member of the Chilean Communist Party Central Committee who lives in Havana. On 13 April Teitelboim traveled to Panama and from there to Mexico where he secretly met Hernandez at the Cuban Embassy and personally gave him Fidel Castro's instructions.

The high Cuban communist command is convinced that "the subjective and environmental conditions favorable to a final blow prior to the establishment of a Marxist system" have now been achieved and that "the moment to resort to all the military and propaganda resources in order to eliminate Somoza and his government has arrived," a cabled circular received by the Sandinist leaders in San Jose, Managua and Tegucigalpa states.

One hundred Nicaraguan youths have already begun traveling to Havana to attend the world youth congress which is to be held there from 28 July to 5 August. These 100 youths, who have been tested through their activities in the areas of agitation and student terrorism, will remain in Cuba for indoctrination and administrative training so they will be ready for the key positions they will assume if Fidel Castro's plans for Nicaragua are successful. The operation is already underway and mercenary Plutarco Elias Hernandez Sancho, who will secretly travel from Mexico to our country, is the general coordinator for this massive plan of attack.

MORE GUESTS ARRIVE FOR ANNIVERSARY, YOUTH FESTIVAL

Yasir 'Arafat

FL261857Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 26 Jul 78 FL

[Excerpt] Delegates and guests who will participate in the youth festival continue to arrive in our country. Among the delegations which arrived at dawn this morning at Jose Marti International Airport it is worthwhile to note the presence of Yasir 'Arafat, president of the Palestine Liberation Organization. He was received at the airport by PCC Central Committee member Antonio Enrique Lusson.

African Leaders

FL261552Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Jul 78 FL

[Text] Joshua Nkomo, president of the Zimbabwe African People's Union--ZAPU, has arrived in our country to attend the main event to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada barracks and the 11th World Youth and Students Festival.

The president of the African National Congress--ANC, Oliver Tambo, has also arrived in Cuba to attend the main event in honor of the 25th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada barracks and the 11th youth festival.

The two men were welcomed at Jose Marti International Airport by PCC Central Committee member Julio Garcia Olivera.

PHILLIP AGEE GRANTS INTERVIEW TO CUBAN NEWSMEN

FL260158Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 2328 GMT 25 Jul 78 FL

[Interview granted by Phillip Agee to Cuban television in Havana, date unknown--recorded]

[Text] Today's guest has worked as an official of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. He is Mr Phillip Agee who resigned his post in the first part of 1969 and began writing about his activities of espionage and subversion, which he turned against. In 1975 Mr Agee published his first book entitled "Inside the Company; a CIA Diary." He was able to publish it in England in an effort to avoid censorship in his own country. He was able to achieve this. This book has now been published in more than 20 languages with more than 1 million copies throughout the world. His book identifies hundreds of CIA officials, agents and organizations, explaining CIA activities and who was conducting them in a manner never before known or revealed to the world public. These revelations helped the North American people to demand that the U.S. Congress conduct an investigation on the CIA's corrupt activities, such as assassinations of foreign political leaders, crimes perpetrated inside the United States itself, and so forth.

During the past 4 years, Mr Agee has dedicated his efforts to conduct effective work against the CIA, aiding the progressive political forces of many countries in their efforts to defend themselves from the CIA. In order to avoid harassment in the United States and to be able to continue his work, Mr Agee became a political exile, currently living in Europe. Nevertheless, because of his work against the CIA, he and his family have been expelled from several NATO countries, among them England and France. Despite these and other actions against him, he has been able to prepare another blow against the CIA, his second book which will soon be published. Without any further ado, we present Mr Agee to our national press.

[Question] We will proceed with the first question. Mr Agee, why have you come to participate in the festival?

[Answer] I have come at the invitation of the organizing committee, the national preparatory committee. First, we have come to enjoy the activities of the festival, to visit Cuba one more time, but, above all, to talk with the largest possible number of delegates on the topic of secret intervention, the CIA activities and methods to penetrate, weaken and overthrow political organizations in all parts of the world. Of course, this is an opportunity for talking with people from all over the world and, for me, it is a great opportunity to continue my work of recent years in connection with political education so that the people are able to learn about the methods, or exactly how to identify the CIA personnel in different countries. In other words, I have come to exchange ideas and to hold talks with the delegates who have come from many countries.

[Question] Mr Agee, could you tell us how you were recruited by the CIA and where and how you worked?

[Answer] I was recruited by the CIA when I was attending the university in 1957. It was during the cold war, the McCarthy era and it was not abnormal for a young man like me to join the CIA. In addition, the majority of us who joined the CIA did not know what the agency was doing. At the same time we believed that the CIA was recruiting for important (?tasks) dealing with the country's national security. I joined at the recommendation of an old friend of my parents. That is the manner in which the CIA selects its personnel--through the recommendation of personnel already working for the agency. I spent 2 years of military service in the air force as part of my training. Later on I attended a 1-year regular CIA training course near Washington. But admission into the CIA was a process of recruitment conducted at the more important U.S. universities.

[Question] We understand that it is difficult to leave the CIA once you have been admitted. How were you able to leave the CIA?

[Answer] It is not difficult. The CIA does not allow anyone to work for it if he is not happy. For me, it was a very long process. When I went to Latin America I thought that what we were doing was important for U.S. national security. But little by little over the years I was able to find out the real tactical goals of the operations and, above all, I realized that the more effective we were in the so-called counterinsurgency operations the further away the institutional reforms would be, reforms such as agrarian and fiscal reforms and all others that affect many people. I also realized that there was incredible corruption in the political parties we were supporting through our operations. Thus, over a long period of time I was able to better understand what it all meant, the harm it was doing, and at the end I decided that I did not want to work anymore and I simply resigned.

[Question] After you left, what did you do?

[Answer] After I left I did not do anything against the CIA. At the time I just wanted to forget that type of work. I continued to live in Mexico where I served my last CIA post. I began working with a friend who had a commercial firm and I worked for 1 year. At the same time I was thinking about the possibility of writing a book which would be useful to those in the United States who were struggling against the Vietnam War. The CIA techniques and methods do not change very much from one region of the world to another. They are more or less the same. If I could explain clearly what we were doing in Latin America, the U.S. people would be able to understand better how the country entered the Vietnam war.

I would also be able to show where the CIA was operating, how I operated or how we operated in Latin America. In other regions of the world they were also plotting new Vietnams. It was a sort of contribution to the struggle against the Vietnam war in the United States. That was the idea behind the publication of a book. Little by little I reached the decision about 1 year after resigning. This is how I decided to write the book.

[Question] And how were you able to hide from the CIA the fact that you were doing this work? How could you...

[Answer] Well, the truth is that I could not, I could not. I was working in Paris where I had gone from Mexico because I could not obtain research materials in Mexico. I was working in Paris at the end of 1971 and the CIA had discovered that I was writing this book. They did not know what it was about or any details about it. They sent someone to speak to me about this, but I refused to tell them exactly what it was I was doing and I also refused to see them more than once. They came to the hotel. They had found me through the police in Paris.

Therefore, from the end of 1971 up to the time I left Paris I had many problems. They followed me in the streets. I had to go to a place where I lived in secret. But through a person who befriended me they were able to find the secret place where I was living by using a technical-electronic device which was in a typewriter that person lent me. But afterward, at the end of 1972 I moved to London to continue using another research library. And they also followed me there and tried to intimidate me through these surveillances which were not very discreet. Then, despite all of this, I was able to continue working and the book was finally published in January 1975.

Afterward, a campaign began 4 years ago, in fact, to discredit me in the international press and to promote the story that I was at the center of an international plot to discredit Western security services, etc. And finally, because of a trip I made to Jamaica in 1976, precisely 2 years ago, during which I made some revelations about interventions there, the British Government decided to expel me.

We then put up a 6- or 9-month defense campaign, holding many political meetings, several conferences, etc.. But in the end, about a year ago, I had to leave. And later, in August last year, 2 months after leaving Great Britain, I was in Paris and the French authorities arrested me and also expelled me. A little later on the Netherlands Government decided to expel me, and things have been going this way for about a year. And throughout this time, I was also able to continue working a little, at least enough to write another book that will come out next month.

[Question] We in Cuba have understood that you have participated in many political events, that you have held many interviews and that you have written some articles on the CIA, etc. Why are you doing these things?

[Answer] As I have said before, the purpose is political education. I believe that to resist an enemy one has to know him. The interests being defended by the CIA are interests that are really against the peoples in the countries in many regions of the world, and this includes the United States itself. And I believe that by doing this type of work--holding public meetings, participating in political meetings, for example, and to also write books, articles for magazines and newspapers--all of this is so the people will have a better idea about this type of work of secret interventions, what the purposes are and how to resist it and how to fight it.

This is actually the purpose for continuing with this work, but it is important for the people to see that this is not an isolated activity. It is part of a larger foreign policy. This is only the secret part, or the cladestine part of what is a broader policy which includes many other forms of intervention, such as in the economy, through banks, through international institutions. Therefore it is important to also know what interventions and cladestine manipulations are. This is the purpose of all of this work.

[Question] And at present, do you feel in danger? And did you not feel in danger when you were writing your book and carrying out your research activities?

[Answer] Well, once in a while, one does think about what could happen. But one should not stop working because of these possibilities. Naturally when one is isolated, when one is alone and people follow you in the streets, you ask yourself who they are and what they want. In Italy, in France, in Spain, in England, in Germany and I do not know where else, I have noticed these teams following me to the point that in Spain they even followed me into the depths of the caves at Altamira where I had gone with my family to see the prehistoric murals. And there have been many of these types of adventures.

But one learns to live with these things, and when recently I have had to live in hotels and out of suitcases, etc. Because of the disruption of my life because of these discussions, I have had to once again understand what is behind these things, and I am not going to stop working. One has to keep busy and not think about these other things.

[Question] You are writing another book. Could you tell us what it is, what is the purpose of this second book?

[Answer] Yes. This second book is already finished. It is about to come out. It is at the publishers. And the second book is not like the first one, which was a chronological story about what I did and what my friends did at that time. Rather, the second book is an attempt to teach something about what the CIA does in Western Europe. It is an anthology of articles which have already been published in other places, and some new ones, too, about the so-called latest reforms in the U.S. security services. But it is also an effort to relate what the CIA does, that is, its operations, with those who carry them out. We have a second part in which we name, I believe, more than 700 persons who have been recently integrated into the CIA offices in Western Europe. They include cladestine operations officers, station chiefs, people in communications and support of all types. And it is an effort, as I have said before, to focus on CIA intervention in Western Europe.

[Question] Mr Agree, could you tell us where you worked and what your first book is about?

[Answer] Yes. This is a long topic because we are talking about a period of 8 or 9 years. Anyway, the first post I had--all of this I explain in the book, logically, step-by-step and blow-by-blow--I first went to Ecuador in 1960 to the CIA station office in Quito at the U.S. Embassy in Ecuador. I stayed there for 3 years and then at the beginning of 1964 went on to Montevideo where I also worked at the CIA station in the U.S. Embassy in that country.

In about September 1966, after two and one-half years in Ecuador... [corrects himself] in Uruguay, I returned to Washington to work for about 2 months. Then in 1967 I went to Mexico. And I went to Mexico not as a political attache as I had pretended to be before, using it as a cover, I went to Mexico as the U.S. olympics attache for the Olympic games in 1968 and I had a separate office with another person, besides the CIA's own offices. I was a type of aide to the ambassador for the Olympic games.

Now, during the period I was in the CIA working in the various countries, I carried out almost every type of clandestine activity the CIA conducts in Latin America, and, in fact, in almost the whole world. This involves gathering intelligence on CIA targets of interest in those countries--for example, intelligence on all leftist movements and organizations, revolutionary and progressive organizations, etc., for example, communist parties, trade unions, student movements, etc. And of course when there was a presence of a socialist country, for example a trade mission or an embassy, we would always try to penetrate those installations.

For example, in Ecuador I worked on various operations against the Cuban mission and we considered it to be a great success when we were able to facilitate the break of relations between Ecuador and Cuba. In Uruguay I was also in charge of operations, all operations against Cuba and the Cuban Embassy in Montevideo. And we also thought we had achieved a success when in 1964 Uruguay broke relations with Cuba. This resulted from OAS meetings, and also because of a lot of propaganda and various incidents which we were carrying out at the time.

We also tried recruiting people from socialist country missions, and, in fact, the main job I had in Mexico was against the Soviet mission and other socialist country missions in Mexico. I was using the cover of Olympic attache to get to know the greatest possible number of people involved in the preparation activities for the Olympic games, to later use these people--for the most part Mexicans--against the socialist country missions.

But the work, in addition to gathering intelligence includes the use of intelligence, that is, to use the intelligence for practical purposes. We had large programs to penetrate and manipulate institutions of power in the countries in which I was working. And the jobs I did were typical of what other CIA stations were doing in many countries, at least in all of Latin America and in other countries in Africa, Asia and others, and in the Middle East. But these are operations that are mounted based on intelligence that one has and are for the purpose of penetrating and manipulating these institutions of power in, for example, governments, political parties, security services, military services, student and youth organizations, trade unions--for example, cultural and professional societies and mass media.

For example, we paid the salaries of newspaper editors so they would publish our material as if it were their own. We set up or bought radio stations. We penetrated television stations in various countries. We established local, provincial, national and even international trade unions. We even established political parties. Many front organizations.

I remember very well a political party that we founded sometime in the 1960's through local people--of course, Ecuadorians in this case, in Ecuador. At that time we wanted a political party to attract everyone. Therefore, we called it the Revolutionary People's Liberal Party. And we thought that with this name the party would be a success, and in reality for a while it was successful.

The work of using intelligence which in the CIA is the doctrine called secret or clandestine action--this is the way the CIA can manipulate events in various countries, including coups d'etat as happened in Chile and as happened twice in Ecuador when I was there.

I do not say that we tell generals or colonels that a certain moment is the time to carry it out, but rather, one has to prepare the conditions little by little so that gradually the moment comes when the action or the coup is almost certain to occur.

Therefore, this is the type of work we did. And in my first book I give all the names and every step, day by day, how we mounted this great anti-communist campaign, always basing ourselves on the most traditional forces and most reactionary forces in the countries in which we were working.

And now in many countries in Latin America one can see the results of these operations which we carried out 10-15 years ago, as in Chile where the result is a type of fascism. The same thing is true in Uruguay. And several of the people, better said, many of the people we worked with at that time now hold positions of great importance in those military regimes that have emerged in the countries which had campaigns to strengthen the interests identified with the interests of U.S. companies that were exploiting the natural resources, manual labor, etc., in those countries.

Therefore, these were the operations we carried out in those countries where I worked--and this in general terms. But I was not working alone at this. We had seven officials working in Ecuador, in Quito, at least three or four in Guayaquil, and about 10 in Uruguay. In Mexico, the station had about 50 people in all, about 35 working out of the embassy itself and another 15 working outside using trade, tourism, teachers or whatever else for cover. And this whole team is directed and orchestrated toward what I have said--to gathering intelligence desired and to using this intelligence in efforts to penetrate and manipulate the institutions of power.

I finally understood that all of this had as its goal the preservation of the interest of U.S. companies operating in those countries. And unfortunately these interests are the same interests as those of the people with the traditional power in almost all of those countries. And I finally came to reach a result of this understanding and I was able to learn a little about the human cost involved in what we were doing. These are the reasons on which I based my decision to leave.

[Question] One last question. What is the title of your latest book?

[Answer] The latest book is called "Dirty Work" in English. In Spanish it would be translated as "Trabajo Sucio" with a subtitle "La CIA en Europa", or in English "The CIA in Europe". And as I have said I believe this second book is more important than the first. And I have already signed for a third book with my publisher in London. And so we continue working in this way. And here at the festival the goal is to be able to have dialog, talk and chat with the greatest possible number of delegates to pass on to them some of the experiences I have had so they can defend themselves a little better from this type of subversion.

[Reporter] Thank you very much for having answered our questions.

[Agee] You are welcome.

COMMENTARY DECRIES PEREDA TAKEOVER IN BOLIVIA

PA251603Y Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 24 Jul 78 PA

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Another military coup d'etat has been carried out, this time by Gen Juan Pereda Asbun, only 1 month from the seventh anniversary of the military coup that overthrew the progressive government of Juan Jose Torres in Bolivia.

This time, it was a self-inflicted coup staged by the extreme right chiefs of the armed forces disregarding the will of the people, who expressed broad support for the leftist forces in the 9 July general elections.

It was Pereda Asbun who started the military rebellion in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, a strong bastion of Gen Hugo Banzer. It spread to Cochabamba and ended in La Paz by switching one dictator for another.

It is no surprise that General Pereda Asbun followed the same path taken by Hugo Banzer in 1971 to overthrow Gen Juan Jose Torres. The only difference is that on this occasion, there were no clashes because there was no opposition. Indications that a self-inflicted military coup was in the making in Bolivia were evident from the moment the antidemocratic Pereda Asbun, who during his 4 years as interior minister violently repressed peasants, students and workers, requested the annulment of the 9 July elections after admitting that electoral fraud had occurred in his favor.

What was behind Pereda Asbun's hypocritical stand? In the first place, he realized that although he had an absolute majority of votes obtained through fraud, he would face an opposition congress composed mainly of leftist sectors. In the second place, the complaints of fraud were coming not only from opposition sectors but from international observers who witnessed the elections, and also foreign correspondents.

Since 9 November, when Banzer called for general elections on 9 July, the Bolivian tyrant opened all possibilities for a coup when he said that independent of the results of the elections, the armed forces would still remain as the tutelar guardian of the fatherland. The next day, the news media in Bolivia reported that Pereda Asbun was the armed forces' candidate.

In December 1977, Gen Guillermo Jimenez, who was interior minister at the time, said that the purpose of the elections was to maintain the continuity of the present regime. This plan was supposedly to be carried out without any difficulties, especially in view of the fact that elections were called without the government decreeing an amnesty for political prisoners and exiles and without even authorizing the activities of political parties and labor organizations. It was the hunger strike held at the beginning of the year, supported by vast sectors of the people, which forced the tyrants to decree a general amnesty.

The opposition participated in the election campaign and despite obstacles and repression imposed by the government, the Popular Democratic Union was the real winner in the elections. The Bolivian gorillas then realized that they had failed in their demagogic plans to present themselves in the eyes of the world as promoters of democratic elections for which they counted on the people's full support. In view of the situation, they decided to take off their mask and to revert once more to the force of bayonets to impose the continuity of the dictatorship, which for the past 7 years has worsened the economic and social crisis in that country of our America.

RESULTS OF OAU SUMMIT MEETING ASSESSED

FL251240Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Jul 78 FL

[Miguel Rivero commentary]

[Text] The OAU summit conference that has just ended in the Sudanese capital demonstrated that the vigor and will by which the progressive African governments intend to carry forward the main task confronting that continent--to totally and definitively eliminate colonialism, racism and apartheid. The resolutions approved in Khartoum show that despite the efforts made by some African governments with colonial remnants, the principle of strengthening the organization's unity and solidarity was imposed, reinforcing the political, moral and material aid to the national liberation movements.

One of the practical results of this meeting was the agreement to supply material aid to the frontline countries--Angola, Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana and Mozambique. The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria has already offered 30 million tons of petroleum, and Libya has announced a financial aid plan valued at over $1 billion.

The OAU summit energetically rejected the so-called internal agreement proclaimed by the racist regime of Ian Smith, and called for the strict application of the agreements adopted recently in the Angolan capital on Namibian independence.

At the summit, Angolan President Agostinho Neto reaffirmed his people's decision to adopt the path toward socialism as the way to solve the problems inherited by the country following more than 400 years of Portuguese domination. Neto demanded that the OAU member states use all their energies to achieve as soon as possible the triumph of the liberation movements which are still struggling against colonialism and racism.

According to the paper LE MONDE, the OAU summit was characterized by denouncing the French neocolonial policy and by very direct and strong denunciations of the so-called pan-African force sponsored by the NATO member countries.

Mozambican President Samora Machel denounced the new imperialist offensive in Africa and pointed out that the former colonizers are now trying to divide the Africans into French, Lusitanian and English. Samora Machel praised the help given by Cuba and the USSR to various African countries, and stated that when Mozambique decided to apply sanctions against the racist Rhodesian regime, not a single Western capitalist government offered Mozambique support.

Another example showing the justice of the resolutions adopted by the OAU summit was in relation to Western Sahara. Due to the firm position of Algeria and other countries, it was agreed to create a committee to study a way to solve the conflict in Western Sahara, keeping in mind the Western Saharan people's right to self-determination. The last phrase is very important because the governments of Morocco and Mauritania have divided that territory without taking into consideration the will of the Western Saharan people.

Lastly, one can say that the Khartoum meeting ended by causing the great imperialist powers to fail in diverting the African governments' attention from the primary problems. The 15th OAU meeting was a demonstration that times have changed on the black continent, and this is definitely true.

RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ MEETS WITH LEADERS IN BELGRADE

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[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers, has met in Belgrade with Yugoslav Government and League of Communist leaders. The Cuban leader arrived in the Yugoslav capital last Saturday on a friendly visit.

To date Carlos Rafael Rodriguez has met in Belgrade with Yugoslav Vice President Fadil Hodza and Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. Reporting on the meeting between the PCC Central Committee Politburo member and Grlickov, Belgrade papers state that a detailed meeting was held on current questions of cooperation in the nonalined countries movement in preparation for the ministerial conference.

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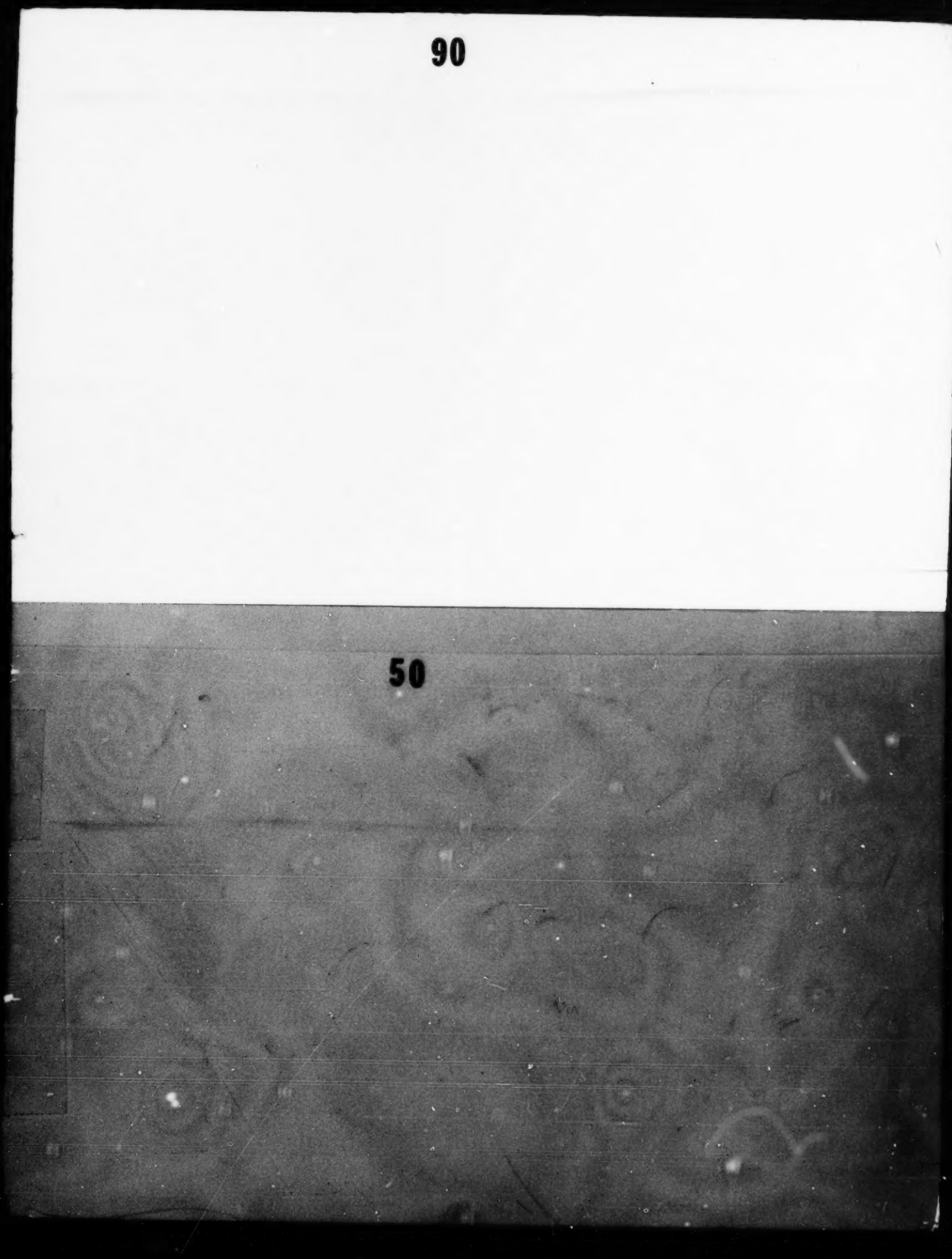
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